

5           **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING SELF-INSTALLING  
SOFTWARE COMPONENTS FOR NETWORK SERVICE EXECUTION**

**Field**

          This application relates in general to software component installation and,  
in particular, to a system and method for providing self-installing software  
10   components for network service execution.

**Background**

          With the widespread acceptance of the Internet as a communications and  
data exchange medium, a wide range of network services have become  
increasingly available. Network services refer to a class of host-based services  
15   that can be accessed across a network, including the Internet, to provide  
distributed or remote functionality, such as file services, Web applications and so  
forth. Generally, individual users access network services from a requesting  
system, often termed a client system, remotely interfaced to a service host system  
that executes the network service on behalf of the requesting system.

20           The use of a network service is distinct from the execution of that network  
service. Service host systems provide network service functionality to requesting  
client systems. However, each client system must first install the network service  
to provide the same network service functionality locally. For example, Web logs  
provide on-line diaries that are centrally hosted and are publicly-accessible by  
25   client systems. To run a local Web log on a client system, a user would first have  
to install the software necessary to run the network service.

          Unfortunately, the end-to-end process of network services software  
installation is also an activity orthogonal to the use of the network service itself.  
A typical software installation requires the user to successfully complete several  
30   sets of independent but related activities. First, the user must know that

installation software is required. One difficulty is that the name, type and nature of such software may not be readily apparent based on the network services. As well, suitable installation software might be available in different types and forms.

Second, the user must obtain a copy of the installation software.

- 5 Generally, new application programs, hardware and peripherals either provide the installation software with distribution media or through on-line download.

Obtaining a copy of the installation software for network services, though, can potentially present problems. The goal is to install the software necessary to *run* a network service locally, which may incorrectly assume that the user knows where to get the necessary software. The installation software could be an application  
10 program or might be available through download on-line via a server operating in conjunction with or independently from the service host system. Whatever the source, the user is required to identify, hunt down and obtain a copy of the required installation software.

- 15 Third, the user must determine whether any prerequisites necessary to the execution of the network service, plus to run the installation software, are met. The full set of all software installed on a computer system defines a runtime environment against which any new software must first be matched. However, the existing software, including the operating system, can differ from computer  
20 system to computer system, including type, version, and patch level, to name just a few distinctions. Each distinction must first be considered prior to installing any new software. As a result, the user can proceed with the installation only after first satisfying any prerequisites, which can include repeating the previous steps of knowing that further installation software is required and getting copies.

- 25 Finally, during and possibly following installation, the user may need to check whether the software requires updating. Updating software can be tedious if support is provided separately from the source from which the copy of the software was obtained. In addition, updates might be available in alternative forms relative to the installation software, such as being provided only on-line.

- 30 Conventionally, installation software and updates are made available as resources separate from the network service. On-line updates are becoming

increasingly available, such as provided through the Windows Update mechanism, provided by Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference. However, the mechanism requires the user to connect to a Web site, which then evaluates the runtime environment. Based on a list generated by the Web site, the user can select and download updates for supported software from a server for local installation. However, the updating is performed as an orthogonal process separate from the use of the software.

Therefore, there is a need for an approach to facilitating software installation for executing network services locally by closely associating the installation software with the network service itself. Preferably, such an approach would provide both the installation and network service software together.

### Summary

An embodiment provides a system and method for providing self-installing software components for network service execution. A basic communication framework is established with a service host system executing a network service software component to provide a network service. Availability of the network service software component is determined and prerequisites against a runtime environment are verified through the service host system. A code bundle providing the network service software component through the service host system logically grouped with installation instructions for the network service software component is executed.

Still other embodiments of the invention will become readily apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description, wherein are described embodiments of the invention by way of illustrating the best mode contemplated for carrying out the invention. As will be realized, the invention is capable of other and different embodiments and its several details are capable of modifications in various obvious respects, all without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the drawings and detailed description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature and not as restrictive.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram showing a system for providing self-installing software components for network service execution, in accordance with an embodiment.

5        FIGURE 2 is a functional block diagram showing the service host system of FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 3 is a functional block diagram showing the requesting system of FIGURE 2.

10       FIGURE 4 is a data structure diagram showing, by way of example, the public interface provided to a requesting client by the service host system of FIGURE 2.

FIGURE 5 is a routing diagram showing software installation processing and updating in accordance with an embodiment.

15       FIGURE 6 is a flow diagram showing a method for providing self-installing software components for network service execution, in accordance with an embodiment.

FIGURE 7 is a flow diagram showing a routine for determining available self-installing software components for use in the routine of FIGURE 6.

20       FIGURE 8 is a flow diagram showing a routine for verifying a runtime environment for use in the routine of FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 9 is a flow diagram showing a routine for downloading and installing self-installing software components for use in the routine of FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 10 is a flow diagram, showing a routine for updating self-installing software components for use in the routine of FIGURE 6.

### **Detailed Description**

#### **System Overview**

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram showing a system 10 for providing self-installing software components for network service execution, in accordance with an embodiment. The system 10 includes one or more individual computer  
30       systems 11, 12 that can vary in terms of hardware, peripherals, and software

components, including operating systems, drivers and support software, network and remote services, and applications. In addition, the versions and patch levels of the software components can also vary. The computer systems 11, 12 are interconnected over a network, such as the Internet. The network 10 can include  
5 local area and wide area networks provided in various topologies, configurations, and arrangements of components arranged to interoperatively couple with various other networks and include, without limitation, conventionally wired, wireless, satellite, optical, and equivalent network technologies, as will be appreciated by one skilled in the art.

10 Software components for executing network services locally are installed through lightweight, serendipitous interactions between a requesting system 11 and a service host system 12, as further described below with reference to FIGURE 2. Briefly, the service host system 12 is the system hosting the network service that a user intends to install and execute locally on the requesting system  
15 11. The requesting system 11 identifies the service host system 12 as a source of software necessary to install and execute the network service locally. The requesting system 11 confirms that the service host system 12 can provide the network service software and, with the assistance of the service host system 12, verifies that the runtime environment meets any prerequisites of the network  
20 service software. Upon successful verification, the requesting system 11 downloads and installs the network service software either by requestor management or with an installation helper. Following installation, the network service software is updated if required.

Both the requesting system 11 and service host system 12 preferably  
25 execute a managed code platform, such as the Java operating environment, licensed by Sun Microsystems, Inc., Palo, Alto, CA, which provides a machine-independent and architecture-neutral operating environment. The managed code platforms also provide a basic communications framework over which the requesting system 11 and the service host system 12 can execute a lightweight  
30 request-and-response protocol through which runtime environment verification,

software installation and, if necessary, software updating, can be affected, as further described below with reference to FIGURE 5.

5 In a further embodiment, one or both of the requesting system 11 and service host system 12 directly execute the installation software and network services as programs written to execute in a specific runtime environment. For example, the installation software and network services could be provided as platform-specific “native” code designed to run in a particular operating environment, such as the Windows operating environment, licensed by Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA. Other forms of platform-specific native code,  
10 including declarative code, are possible.

The individual computer systems, including requesting system 11 and service host system 12, include general purpose, programmed digital computing devices including a central processing unit, random access memory, non-volatile secondary storage 14, 15, such as a hard drive or CD ROM drive, network or  
15 wireless interfaces, and peripheral devices, including user interfacing means, such as a keyboard and display. Program code, including software programs, and data is loaded into the RAM for execution and processing by the CPU and results are generated for display, output, transmittal, or storage.

#### Service Host System

20 FIGURE 2 is a functional block diagram 20 showing the service host system 12 of FIGURE 1. The service host system 12 executes a network service 22 that provides distributed or remote functionality to requesting systems 11. In one embodiment, the service host system 12 executes a managed code platform 21. The managed code platform 21 can include programming language compilers  
25 and interpreters (not shown) executed by the underlying operating system (not shown) to provide a virtual runtime environment within which the network service 22 executes. In a further embodiment, the service host system 12 directly executes platform-specific applications, including the network service 22. Other types of applications or services implemented in software for execution under or  
30 independent of the managed code platform 21 are possible.

The service host system 12 provides a standard mechanism for a requesting system 11 that is a client system to download, install and update code for providing the equivalent functionality of the network service 22 on that requesting system 11 locally. The standard mechanism includes a public interface 23 provided by the service host system 12 and a set of well-known methods 24 invoked through method calls 25 from a requesting system 11 on the public interface 24, as further described below with reference to FIGURE 4. The network service 22 implements the well-known methods 24 to ensure that any system requesting a copy of that network service 22 is able to proceed through the installation and updating processes without having to identify or seek the constituent components for the network service software from another source. However, the service host system 12 need not function as the source of any prerequisite components that may also be needed by a requesting system 11. The service host system 12 only need assist the requesting system 11 in identifying whether the prerequisites for the network service 22 are met and could, but need not, facilitate satisfying those prerequisites.

The service host system 12 stores both the software for the network service 22 and the installation software as a set of logically grouped components, which appear to the requesting system 11 as a single unified code bundle. The actual network service software is stored in a code bundle 28 and the installation software is stored in a set of objects 29, which include an installation predicate object 30, helper object 31, and update object 32, in a storage 27.

### Requesting System

FIGURE 3 is a functional block diagram 40 showing the requesting system 11 of FIGURE 2. The requesting system 11 sends requests 45 to a service host system 12 and receives back responses 26, which can include Boolean values 44, one or more code bundles 28, and the objects 29. The requesting system 11 executes a checking mechanism 43 and, optionally, a helper mechanism 43. The checking mechanism 42 executes installation predicate objects 30 and update objects 32 received from the service host system 12. The helper mechanism 43 executes helper objects 31 also received from the service host system 12. In one

embodiment, the requesting system 11 executes a managed code platform 41 to provide a virtual runtime environment within which the checking mechanism 42 and, optionally, the helper mechanism 43 execute. In a further embodiment, the service host system 12 directly executes platform-specific applications, including the checking mechanism 42 and, optionally, the helper mechanism 43. Other types of applications or services implemented in software for execution under or independent of the managed code platform 41 are possible .

The requesting system 11 installs software components by invoking the well-known methods 24 through the public interface 23 provided by the service host system, as further described below beginning with reference to FIGURE 6. The requesting system 11 identifies desired installable software, such as a network service 22, by locating or serendipitously encountering a requesting system 11 upon which the network service software exists. The installable software could be either a client or service, depending upon the environment. The requesting system 11 sends an availability request 45 to the service host system 12 and, if the network service software is available, proceeds to verify the runtime environment. The checking mechanism 42 executes an installation predicate object 30 to verify that the runtime environment has all the necessary prerequisites for installing and running the network service.

In the described embodiment, the installation predicate object 30 is implemented as mobile code for execution within the managed code platform 41 to test any aspect of the requesting system 11, such as hardware, peripherals, and software components, including operating systems, drivers and support software, network and remote services, and applications, plus the versions and patch levels of the software components. In a further embodiment, the installation predicate object 30 could be implemented in platform-specific native code written using, for instance, a declarative syntax specifying a list of required software components necessary for the installation to proceed. If the requesting system 11 fails to meet the prerequisites, the installation predicate object 30 generates a list of required components, which must be independently satisfied before proceeding further with the actual installation.



Once all of the prerequisites have been identified, the requesting system 11 sends a code request 45 to the service host system 12 and receives a code bundle 28 containing the network service software, which is stored in a storage 46 as installed code 47. The user must first satisfy any outstanding prerequisites 5 before manually proceeding with the installation of the network service software. Alternatively, the installation steps can be delegated to the helper mechanism 43 to satisfy any outstanding prerequisites and to perform the installation on behalf of the user. If delegated, the helper mechanism 43 executes a helper object 31 to locate and obtain copies of any software components necessary to satisfy the 10 prerequisites. As necessary, the runtime environment is again verified against each of the prerequisites. Each of the prerequisites is then installed, followed by the installation of the network service software. In the described embodiment, the helper object 31 is implemented as mobile code for execution within the managed code platform 41. In a further embodiment, the helper object 31 could be 15 implemented in platform-specific native code written using, for instance, a declarative syntax.

Following successful installation, the requesting system 11 sends an update request 45 to the service host system 12 and, if required, proceeds to update the network service software. The checking mechanism 42 executes an 20 update object 32 to identify, retrieve and install any necessary updates. In the described embodiment, the update object 32 is implemented as mobile code for execution within the managed code platform 41. In a further embodiment, the update object 32 could be implemented in platform-specific native code written using, for instance, a declarative syntax.

25 Preferably, the requesting system 11 persistently stores each of the received code bundles 28 and objects 29 in the storage 46. Once installed and executing, the network service 22, now executing on the requesting system 11, will also provide a public interface 23 through which other requesting systems can also invoke the well-known methods 24 to download and update the network 30 service software from the requesting system 11. Thus, for a network service, the network service software becomes "viral." Following successful installation and

during execution of the network service 22, the requesting system 11 can become a service host system 12 capable of providing the network service software to other requesting systems 11. In a further embodiment, the network service installation software is viral. In a still further embodiment, the updating software is also viral. Other forms of propagation of the network service 22 are possible.

In the described embodiment, a client requesting system 11 discovers, obtains, installs, and updates code that allows the client system to offer a service of equivalent functionality to the network service 22 offered by the service host system 12, thus, in effect, becoming a service host system 12 itself. In a further embodiment, the code obtained by the client requesting system 11 from the service host system 12 could offer different functionality than the functionality provided by the service host system 12. For example, the obtained code could offer functionality that allows the client system to interact with the service host system. Other types of functionality are possible.

#### 15 Public Interface Data Structure

FIGURE 4 is a data structure diagram 60 showing, by way of example, the public interface 23 provided to a requesting client by the service host system 12 of FIGURE 2. Each network service 22 provides a public interface 23 by defining the well-known methods 24. In one embodiment, the well-known methods 24 are standardized method definitions, preferably written in code in accordance with a machine-independent programming language, such as a Java programming language, for execution within the managed code platform 21 of the service host system 12. In a further embodiment, the well-known methods 24 could be written in a declarative syntax for execution independent of managed code platforms, provided, however, that each of the methods can be invoked remotely by a requesting system 11. Other forms implementations of well-known methods are possible.

By way of example, the public interface 23 consists of a tag 61 identifying the public interface, such as *SpeakeasyComponent*, and a set of method definitions 62 for each of the well-known methods 24. In the described embodiment, a set of four method definitions 62 is specified. When invoking

each method, the requesting system 11 identifies the runtime environment, including operating system, version and patch level, and the name of the network service software as input parameters to each of the well-known methods 24.

5       The *providesServiceInstaller* method definition indicates whether the network service 22 makes available any special facilities that may need to be installed on a requesting system 12 for the network service software to be used. Special facilities include the executable network service software, as well as any constituent or dependent components. The *providesServiceInstaller* method definition specifies returning a Boolean value definitively indicating the  
10      availability or non-availability of the network service 22.

      The *verifyClientEnvironment* method definition downloads a predicate object 30 with which the requesting system 11 can evaluate whether the network service software can be installed in the runtime environment of the requesting system 11. The installation predicate object 30 evaluates the runtime environment  
15      and generates a list of components that are required before the installation of the network service software can proceed.

      The *getServiceInstaller* method definition downloads the actual installable code bundle 28, plus a helper object 31 and, optionally, an update object 32 to the requesting system 11 to install and, if necessary, update the network service  
20      software. The helper object 31 is used to delegate the installation steps to the helper mechanism 43. The update object 32 is used to check whether updates to the network service software are required.

      Finally, the *codeUpdateRequired* method definition indicates whether the network service software requires updating, such as following successful  
25      installation or on a periodic basis. Using the update object 32, the requesting system 11 can maintain a registry of version and patch level identifiers for each received code bundle 28 and can periodically check with the network service 22 to determine whether updating is required. The *codeUpdateRequired* method definition specifies accepting a *versionDescriptor* string argument that provides  
30      information about the client and returning a Boolean value definitively indicating update status.

Although described with reference to specific method definitions 62, other implementations and types of method definitions and invocations are possible.

For instance, the well-known methods 24 could be invoked through a single method call 25 on the public interface 23 by specifying different parameters

5 relative to network service availability, environment verification, installable code bundle, and updating. Similarly, the well-known methods 24 could be invoked through non-object oriented program semantics using inter-process communication mechanisms or remote procedural calls.

### Routing Diagram

10 FIGURE 5 is a routing diagram 70 showing software installation processing and updating in accordance with an embodiment. The requesting system 11 and service host system 12 implement a lightweight request-and-response protocol through which runtime environment verification, software installation and, if necessary, software updating, is affected. The requesting  
15 system 11 communicates with the service host system 12 by invoking the well-known methods 24 through the method calls 25 on the public interface 23 of the service host system 12. In response, the service host system 12 sends responses 26, which can include Boolean values 44, one or more code bundles 28, and objects 29.

20 The protocol proceeds in three logically-defined phases. During the first phase, environment verification 71, the requesting system 11 invokes the *providesServiceInstaller* method 74 to determine whether the service host system 12 makes the network service software available and requires any special facilities. In response, the service host system 12 returns a Boolean value 75  
25 indicating whether the network service software is available. If the network service software is available on the service host system 12, the requesting system 11 invokes the *verifyClientEnvironment* method 76 to receive a predicate object 77 with which to evaluate whether the prerequisites necessary to affecting the installation of the network service software are met. As necessary, the requesting  
30 system 11 can iteratively or recursively repeat the *providesServiceInstaller* method call 74 and *verifyClientEnvironment* method 76 on the service host

system 12 or other service host system for each prerequisite until a complete set of all prerequisites is built.

During the second phase, installation 72, the requesting system 11 invokes a *getServiceInstaller* method call 78 on the service host system 12 to receive a  
5 code bundle 28, helper object 31 and, if necessary, update object 32 for the network service software. As necessary, the requesting system 11 can iteratively or recursively repeat the *getServiceInstaller* method call 77 to the service host system 12 or other service host system as required to obtain the software components necessary to install both the network service software and each of the  
10 prerequisites identified during the environment verification phase 71.

During the third phase, update 73, the requesting system 11 invokes a *codeUpdateRequired* method call 78 to determine whether the network service software requires updating. In response, the service host system 12 returns a Boolean value 79 indicating whether an update of the network service software is  
15 required.

Other phases could also be provided, either in addition to or in lieu of the three phases 71, 72, 73. For example, environment verification, installation and updating could be performed in a one phase with a single request and single response exchanged between the requesting system 11 and the service host system  
20 12. In addition, other forms and dialogues of protocols could be used. For instance, the requesting system 11 could pull necessary network service software from a service host system 12 without response processing.

#### Method Overview

FIGURE 6 is a flow diagram showing a method 90 for providing self-  
25 installing software components, through mobile code, in accordance with an embodiment. The method 90 is described from the prospective of a requesting system 11, which transacts a lightweight request-and-response protocol dialogue with a service host system 12. The method 90 is described as a sequence of process operations or steps, which can be executed, for instance, by the requesting  
30 system 11 of FIGURE 1 or other components

The requesting system 11 begins by identifying a network service 22 (block 91) that is a candidate for installation. The requesting system 11 then attempts to find a service host system 12 from which to obtain the target network service 22 by determining whether the necessary components are available from a candidate service host system 12 (block 92), as further described below with reference to FIGURE 7.

If the components are not found (block 93), the requesting system 11 attempts to determine whether another service host system 12 has the network service software (block 92). Otherwise, if the available components are found on the candidate service host system 12 (block 93), the requesting system 11 attempts to verify the runtime environment by executing a predicate object 30 to generate a list of components required before an installation can proceed (block 94), as further described below with reference to FIGURE 8.

If the runtime environment of the requesting system 11 is not verified due to failing to meet the required prerequisites (block 95), the requesting system 11 needs to satisfy each prerequisite before installing and executing the network service 22. In one embodiment, the requesting system 11 attempts to find a service host system 12 from which to obtain the prerequisite components (block 92). The prerequisite components could be provided by the same service host system 12 from which the network service software will be obtained or could be provided by another separate source. If the runtime environment is verified successfully (block 95), the requesting system 11 downloads and installs the components for the target network service 22 (block 96), as further described below with reference to FIGURE 9. In the described embodiment, the installation process can be managed explicitly by the user, who carries out the individual installation steps on the code bundle 28. Alternatively, the installation steps can be delegated to a helper object 31, which will find copies of any prerequisite software components, verify the runtime environment, and install the target network service 22 and any required prerequisites on the requesting system 11.

If the download and installation fails (block 97), an error is generated (block 98) and the method terminates. Otherwise, if successful (block 97), the

software components for the target network service 22 are updated (block 99), as further described below with reference to FIGURE 10. In the described embodiment, the requesting system 11 executes an update object 22, preferably periodically as an automated task, to check whether more recent versions or  
5 patches of the target network service 22 are available. Following updating, the method terminates.

#### Determining Available Components Routine

FIGURE 7 is a flow diagram showing a routine 110 for determining available self-installing software components for use in the method 90 of  
10 FIGURE 6. One purpose of the routine is to determine whether self-installing software components for network service are available from a candidate service host system 12.

First, the service host system 12 is identified as a candidate source for a target network service 22 (block 111). Once identified, the requesting system 11  
15 requests the availability of the target network service 22 from the candidate service host system 12 (block 112) and receives back a response 45 indicating such availability or non-availability (block 113). In the described embodiment, the candidate service host system 12 returns a Boolean value definitively indicating availability status. The routine then returns.

#### 20 Verifying Runtime Environment Routine

FIGURE 8 is a flow diagram showing a routine 120 for verifying a runtime environment for use in the method 90 of FIGURE 6. One purpose of this routine is to ensure that any prerequisites necessary to the installation and execution of the target network service 22 are satisfied.

25 First, the requesting system 11 requests a predicate object 30 from the service host system 12, which the requesting system 11 receives back and persistently stores (block 122). The requesting system 11 then executes the predicate object 30 to verify the runtime environment (block 123). If the runtime environment of the requesting system 11 is successfully verified (block 124), the  
30 routine returns. Otherwise, the predicate object 30 generates a list of missing

components (block 125), after which the routine returns. In the described embodiment, the list of missing components is provided as a set of software components and other parameters necessary to the installation of the target network service 22.

## 5     Downloading and Installing Components Routine

FIGURE 9 is a flow diagram showing a routine 130 for downloading and installing self-installing software components for use in the method 90 of FIGURE 6. One purpose of the routine is to download any code bundles 28 required to install the target network service 22 and, if installation is delegated, to  
10     carry out the installation steps on behalf of the user.

First, the requesting system 11 requests the one or more code bundles 28 and, implicitly, the helper object 31 and, if required, update object 32, for the target network service 22 from the service host system 12 (block 131). The requesting system 11 receives and persistently stores each code bundle 28 and the  
15     helper object 31 and update object 32 (block 132). If the user chooses to manually install the software components, that is, forgoing the use of the installation helper (block 133), the routine returns and the user proceeds with manually carrying out the installation steps.

Otherwise, if installation has been delegated to the helper mechanism 43  
20     to satisfy any outstanding prerequisites and to perform the installation on behalf of the user (block 133), the helper object 31 is retrieved (block 134). Each code bundle 28 is then iteratively processed (blocks 135-144) as follows. For each code bundle (block 135), if software components are missing, that is, a list of missing software components has been generated by the predicate object 30  
25     (block 136), the requesting system 11 determines whether the missing software components are available from the service host system 12 (block 137), as further described above with reference to FIGURE 7. If the components are not available from the service host system 12 (block 138), the requesting system 11 attempts to find another service host system from which the missing software components  
30     may be available (block 137). Once the missing software components have been found (block 138), the requesting system 11 verifies the runtime environment of



the requesting system 11 to evaluate whether all prerequisites necessary to the installation and execution of the target network service 22 are met (block 139), as further described above with reference to FIGURE 8. If the runtime environment is not verified, that is, the predicate object 30 for the current missing software component has generated a list of additional missing software components (block 140), the requesting system 11 again attempts to determine whether the further missing software components can be found on the service host system 12 (block 137). Finally, once all missing software components are available and the runtime environment verified (block 140), the software components are installed (block 141) by executing the installation in steps specified in the predicate object 30. If the installation was not successful (block 142), an error is generated (block 143). Otherwise, if the installation is successful (block 142), processing continues with each remaining code bundle 28 (block 144), after which the routine returns.

#### Updating Components Routine

FIGURE 10 is a flow diagram showing a routine 150 for updating self-installing software components for use in the method 90 of FIGURE 6. One purpose of this routine is to determine whether an installed target network service 22 requires updating following successful installation.

The update object 32 is retrieved (block 151) and the requesting system 11 requests whether updates are required from the service host system 12 (block 152). Upon receiving a response 26 from the service host system 12 (block 153), if updating is not required (block 154), the routine returns. Otherwise, the requesting system 11 requests any necessary updates from the service host system 12 (block 155). The requesting system 11 then receives and installs the updates (blocks 156 and 157, respectively), after which the routine returns.

In the described embodiment, a client requesting system 11 discovers, obtains, installs, and updates code that allows the client system to offer a service of equivalent functionality to the network service 22 offered by the service host system 12, thus, in effect, becoming a service host system 12 itself. In a further embodiment, the code obtained by the client requesting system 11 from the service host system 12 could offer different functionality than the functionality

provided by the service host system 12. For example, the obtained code could offer functionality that allows the client system to interact with the service host system. Other types of functionality are possible.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described as  
5 referenced to the embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will understand that the foregoing and other changes in form and detail may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.